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Archaeological  
Institute  
of America

TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT OF THE  
COUNCIL OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTI-  
TUTE OF AMERICA

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*To the Members of the Institute :*

I have the honor to submit, on behalf of the Council, the following report on the affairs of the Institute from September 1, 1900, to August 31, 1901.

The members of the Council, at the time of the publication of its last report, numbered forty-four. Since that report, eleven members have retired and fourteen new members have been added. These changes have resulted partly from elections of new officers of the Institute by the Council, partly from elections of new Presidents and Councillors by the Societies. Such an annual change of about one-quarter of the number secures the advantage of fresh counsels, but is yet not so great as to endanger the principle of a fairly permanent policy in the control of the business interests of the Institute.

The increase in the number of Councillors is due to the steady, though slow, increase in the membership of the Institute. The Secretary reported at the last annual meeting of the Council that in the previous year the Institute had numbered one hundred and twenty-three life members and seven hundred and eighty-two annual members, a total of nine hundred and five, but that, at the time of his report, the number of life members was one hundred and twenty-four, and of annual members eight hundred and thirty-two, a total of nine hundred and fifty-six. The net increase was fifty-one.

The second General Meeting of the members of the Institute, under the provision adopted in 1897, was held at the University of Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia, at the same time with meetings of other learned societies, on December 27, 28, 29, 1900. More than one hundred members were present at the five sessions of the Institute at which papers on archaeological subjects were read and discussed. The number of papers presented was fifty. Abstracts of most of these were immediately published in the first number of the *Journal* for 1901.

The interest shown in these General Meetings in the two years in which they have been held has been so great that they may now be regarded as established. The third will be held at Columbia University, in New York, during the Christmas holidays of 1901.

In January the Chancellor and Senate of the University of Glasgow extended an invitation to the Institute to send delegates to the Jubilee to be held in the following June in celebration of its four hundred and fiftieth year. This invitation was accepted, and Professor Thomas D. Seymour, of Yale University, as the official representative of the Institute, conveyed its congratulations and good wishes in person to this ancient seat of learning.

The plan by which each year the Council provides courses of lectures before the Societies of the Institute was successfully continued during the past winter. Lectures were delivered by Mr. Howard Crosby Butler, Lecturer on Architecture in Princeton University, on The Deserted Cities of Syria; by Professor Samuel Ball Platner, of Western Reserve University, on The Recent Excavations in the Roman Forum; and by Professor Martin L. D'Ooge, of the University of Michigan, on Delphi and the French Excavations. M. Gaston Deschamps also lectured before the New York Society, under the auspices of the Institute, on L'École Française d'Athènes. The Council desires to express its thanks to these gentlemen for the valuable services which they have rendered to the Institute.

The Council herewith submits the reports for 1900-01 of the

Chairmen of the Managing Committees of the Schools in Athens and Rome, and of the Directors of the Schools in Athens, Rome, and Palestine.

The report of the Chairman of the Managing Committee of the School in Athens will be read with peculiar interest. The Council learned with regret that he had resigned the Chairmanship of the Committee, and adopted the following motion unanimously by rising vote :

On the retirement of Professor Seymour from the Chairmanship of the Managing Committee of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens—a position which he has held for fourteen out of the twenty-one years of the existence of the School—the Council desires to place on record its high sense of his services in this capacity both to the School and Institute and to classical scholarship, and make public recognition of the fidelity, disinterestedness, tact, sagacity, and wisdom with which he has discharged the difficult and exacting duties of the office.

It is fitting here to record the vote unanimously passed by the Managing Committee of the School at its meeting held on the day preceding the meeting of the Council:

The Managing Committee of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens in accepting with sincere regret the resignation of its Chairman, Professor T. D. Seymour, desires to spread upon its records some expression of its sense of obligation to him for his tireless efforts in promoting the best interests of the School. In the fourteen years during which Professor Seymour has been the Chairman of the Managing Committee, the School has shown steady growth and improvement. This success has been largely due to the efficient and watchful care with which Professor Seymour, at great sacrifice of time and strength, has discharged his duties. Nothing could be more admirable than the manner in which with infinite tact and wisdom he has striven to increase the resources of the School, to advance sound scholarship within it, and to render it a real power in the intellectual life of America.

Recognizing these great services which Professor Seymour has rendered the School and the cause of sound learning in this country, this Committee desires to express to him its most sincere and earnest thanks. That he has been the means of helping many to higher scholarship and larger life must be his chief and permanent reward.

Professor Seymour's term of office has been longer than that of any other officer of the Institute. No other person among the many who have rendered it willing service is so well acquainted

with the School at Athens as he, and by unanimous request of the Committee he will write its history. This will cover the period 1881-1901, and will be published as one of the Bulletins of the School.

The School in Rome has completed its sixth year. The average number of regular students during the first five years was ten. Last year the number was increased, from thirteen in 1899-1900, to twenty-five. The indications are that the number in 1901-02 will not fall far short of that of last year. This large attendance shows that the opportunities furnished by the School are needed, and justifies both its establishment in Rome and the courage of the Chairman of the Managing Committee in providing it with ampler quarters. The new house is the Villa Bonghi, situated in the Via Vicenza, 5, not far from the Piazza dell' Indipendenza. Meanwhile the income of the School is inadequate to its support. A surplus with which it began the year 1899-1900 was more than exhausted by its expenses. The Institute was able to contribute, besides its annual appropriation of \$600 for a Fellowship, \$800 to the budget of the School for 1900-01, to meet its obligation to the *Journal*. There was still a deficit at the end of the year, due chiefly to the fact that only a small part of the permanent endowment that has been pledged has as yet been paid in.

The situation is not without its anxieties, but none of its supporters have lost heart. If the college subscriptions are continued and the proposed endowment of \$100,000 is completed, the School, if administered with economy, can be adequately maintained. The subscriptions to the endowment, as stated by the Chairman in his report, now amount to \$60,750; and the friends of the School may rely with confidence on the efforts of the Committee on Endowment and of the Trustees to secure the remainder.

In its report for 1896-97 (page 81 f.) the Council recorded the intention of the Society of Biblical Literature and Exegesis to establish an American School for Oriental Study and Research in Palestine, and stated the steps which had been

taken to bring the School into the same relations with the Institute that are sustained by the Schools in Athens and in Rome. These relations are clearly stated in the Regulations of the two Schools. The fundamental principle is the independent control of their interests by self-renewing Managing Committees, with full powers, and the charge of their property by incorporated Boards of Trustees. The Council of the Institute does not undertake their direction; but its President is *ex officio* a member of their Managing and Executive Committees, and each year the Chairman of these Committees makes a report to the Council. These reports, and the reports of the Directors of the Schools, are annually published in the Supplement of the *Journal* of the Institute.

The object of the Institute is to promote the study of Archaeology in all its various fields. It now furthers the study of Classical Archaeology mainly through the Schools in Athens and in Rome, and annually renders them important aid. It has established Fellowships, it has contributed funds for excavation and for the publication of the results of excavation, and it furnishes in its *Journal* a means of making known to the learned public the results of the individual investigations and researches of the officers and students of the Schools. This relation works well in practice; it is harmonious and effective. Without intention, but in natural furtherance of the interests of the two Schools, it has come about that twenty-four members of the Council of 1900-01 were also members of the Managing Committee of one or the other School.

This intimate relation was duly established also between the Institute and the School in Palestine. The Council, at its annual meeting in 1898, adopted resolutions which are recorded in its report to the Institute for 1897-98 (page 473 ff.). These resolutions were agreed to by the Society of Biblical Literature and Exegesis at its annual meeting held in December, 1898. They embody the following points: the President of the Institute is *ex officio* one of the six members of the Managing Committee of the School in Palestine, and the Chairman of this

Committee is *ex officio* a member of the Council of the Institute; the Institute yearly grants a subsidy to the School, which is devoted to the maintenance of a Fellowship; and the School gives the *Journal* of the Institute a prior claim on such material produced by the School or as the result of its explorations as is of a distinctly archaeological character.

The proposal to establish a School in Palestine was made by Professor J. Henry Thayer in an annual address delivered by him in June, 1895, at Hartford, as President of the Society of Biblical Literature and Exegesis. Professor Thayer, Professor Theodore F. Wright, and Professor H. G. Mitchell were appointed a Committee to carry the proposal into effect. This Committee was enlarged in 1896 by the addition of two members, Rev. William Hayes Ward and Rev. John P. Peters. This Committee made its final report to the Society in December, 1900, and the "Constitution of the American School for Oriental Study and Research in Palestine," based upon the series of resolutions presented by Professor Thayer in 1896, was then adopted. This is printed as the "Regulations of the School" on page 141 ff. of this Supplement. The management of the School is committed to a Board of six members, of whom five are elected annually from the Society of Biblical Literature and Exegesis by the votes of such institutions and individuals as contribute each not less than \$100 a year towards the maintenance of the School, and one is the President of the Archaeological Institute of America, *ex officio*. This Board chooses its own officers, has charge of all money contributed for the use of the School, appoints its Directors (subject to the approval of the Board of Councillors), and fixes their salaries, acts on applications for membership in the School, assigns any Fellowships that may be founded, and makes an annual report of its doings in writing. The public interests of the School are confided to a Board of fifty Councillors, who are chosen by the Society of Biblical Literature and Exegesis at its annual meeting, and include, besides representatives of the institutions contributing to the maintenance of the School, such other per-

sons as are willing to become its patrons or benefactors. The names of the members of the Managing Committee and of the Board of Councillors and of the institutions that coöperate in the maintenance of the School are printed on pages xi, xii of this Supplement. Professor James Hardy Ropes has been acting as the Treasurer of the School.

The Chairman of the Managing Committee, Professor J. Henry Thayer, was present at the last meeting of the Council, and gave a vivacious and interesting account of the School, which had been opened the previous autumn in Jerusalem, under the Directorship of Professor C. C. Torrey of Yale University, just five years after Professor Thayer had first made the proposal for its establishment. The Chairman had intended to put this report into writing, to be published with the other reports at this time; but, unfortunately, he is now unable to prepare the report for the press. The following statements which he has made, on different occasions, in regard to the School will interest the members of the Institute.

In making his final report as Chairman of the Committee which was appointed to establish and organize the School, Professor Thayer addressed the members of the Society of Biblical Literature and Exegesis in December, 1900, as follows :

After a delay of years, which was principally due to lack of funds, the project was carried into effect by the choice of Professor C. C. Torrey, Ph.D., of Yale University, as the first Director. Professor Torrey left this country last midsummer for Constantinople, in order to secure there the permit requisite for the orderly establishment of the School at Jerusalem. He was provided in the Society's name with a formal diploma of authentication, which was countersigned by the President of the Archaeological Institute of America, under the seal of that organization. He was also fortified with the assurance from the State Department at Washington that our minister at Constantinople would be requested to commend the enterprise to the kindly offices of the Ottoman Government when the delicate negotiations with that government which were then pending should open the way. After several weeks' delay, he was informed by the head of the Imperial Museum that the desired firman would ultimately be granted, and leaving the necessary documents in charge of the United States Legation, which promised its intervention at the proper opportunity, he betook himself to Jerusalem, where the United States Consul, Dr. Selah Merrill, a former



member of this Society and of the American Oriental Society, had been previously requested to secure provisional quarters for the School, or "Institute," as the Turkish authorities prefer to call it. No suitable accommodations having presented themselves, the School is temporarily located in a large room, formerly occupied by Messrs. Bliss and Macalister of the English Palestine Exploration Fund, in the "Grand New Hotel," so named.

The nucleus of a working library for the School was sent to Jerusalem from this country many months ago, and Dr. Torrey was empowered to make, on his way through Europe, further purchases of books to the amount of \$500.

The responses to appeals for funds which have been made by the Committee on behalf of the School have been rather disappointingly meagre, although their constant and widespread efforts may perhaps be regarded in part as seed-sowing, from which some harvest may be reaped hereafter. The Archaeological Institute has generously granted the School a subsidy of \$500 for the current year, and contributions from many other sources which in no single instance have exceeded that amount, have augmented the deposits to about \$2000, independently of the annual subscriptions (of "at least \$100 each") from the cooperating Colleges and Schools.

Experience has thoroughly satisfied your Committee that an income adequate to the efficiency of the School is not likely to be secured by any other method than *direct personal solicitation* on the part of those interested in its success. They accordingly earnestly request all present to make at once some effort on its behalf.

The desirableness of undertaking excavation is too obvious to be forgotten. A clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal Church, a graduate and Doctor of Philosophy of Columbia, Rev. James B. Nies of Brooklyn, became so interested in this branch of the scheme that, after spending nearly two years in Palestine, he has volunteered, and been authorized, to solicit funds for beginning such work at the site of the ancient city of Samaria. The antiquity and varied history of that city render it an especially promising locality for such an undertaking.

In a circular issued just after the meeting of the Council last May, Professor Thayer reported as follows:

The interests of the School seem to make it advisable that the Report of the Committee which was presented to the Society of Biblical Literature should be supplemented from the statement made to the Council of the Archaeological Institute of America at its recent meeting in New York, of which Council the chairman of the School's Board of Managers is *ex officio* a member.

After repeated conferences with Rev. James B. Nies, Ph.D., the Managers concluded a compact with him, according to which, in return for the successful raising by the first day of March, 1903, of a fund of \$200,000, the income of which shall be expended in exploration and excavation in Pales-

time, he is to receive appointment for the term of five years to the office of Field Director, the Managers reserving the right to employ in the actual work such archaeological and engineering experts as they may select, and he on his part promising to coöperate cordially with all such employees, and to recognize his work at all times as subsidiary to the School and subject to its Managers. The undertaking has already received the indorsement of many persons of influence in the scholarly and religious world, and some \$30,000 have been conditionally subscribed.

The Managers have elected Professor Dr. H. G. Mitchell, of the Boston University School of Theology, to serve as Director of the School for the coming year. He has accepted the appointment, and will leave for Europe next month. The difficulty they have encountered in obtaining their choice as Director has taught them the wisdom of the practice adopted by the Schools at Athens and Rome. Accordingly they have nominated Professor George F. Moore, of Andover Theological Seminary, and Professor George A. Barton, of Bryn Mawr College, to serve as Directors for the two years following the next year, and have left the order of succession in service to be determined by the private convenience of these two appointees.

The welcome subsidy granted the Palestinian School by the Archaeological Institute enabled its Managers to offer a Fellowship in the School for next year of \$500, to be assigned mainly on the basis of a competitive examination, and held on terms and conditions analogous to those governing Fellowships in the Schools at Athens and Rome. Three eligible candidates offered themselves for the competition, and the appointment was finally awarded unanimously to a young student of exceptional promise named Martin A. Meyer, twenty-two years of age, a B.A. of the University of Cincinnati, and about to graduate from the Hebrew Union College.

The following paragraph was appended to the announcement of the examinations for the Fellowship to be awarded next spring for the year 1902-03:

The Constitution of the School prescribes that it shall be open to duly qualified applicants of all races and both sexes. Persons wishing to become members of it must make application to the Board of Managers. Applicants from any of the Institutions contributing to its support will be admitted on presenting a certificate of qualification from such Institution. They will be expected to spend from the first of October to the first of June in connection with the School. They will be subject to no charge for instruction, but must provide for all their personal expenses; these, it is believed, need not with economy exceed \$500, including the cost of passage out and back.

The Council takes pleasure in laying before the members of the Institute the report of Professor C. C. Torrey, the first Director of the School in Palestine, for the year 1900-01. Professor Torrey dealt sagaciously with a difficult situation,

has purchased a working library for the School, has furnished it quarters, and has otherwise prepared the way for his successor. His report clearly shows how large a field of usefulness lies open before the School.

The Council has repeatedly expressed its desire to further the study of American Archaeology. But the Government of the United States and private individuals have shown such activity in the investigation of antiquity on the American continent as to make it difficult for the Institute, with its limited means, to enter the field. In 1899 the Council, on the recommendation of Mr. C. P. Bowditch, now the Chairman of its Standing Committee, established a travelling Fellowship in American Archaeology, to be held for four years, provided the work of the incumbent was satisfactory. It appropriated \$2000 for this purpose, and this sum was increased by Mr. Bowditch to \$3000, so that the Fellowship has an annual value of \$750. The Committee in charge believe that they have found a very suitable candidate for this Fellowship, and are likely to recommend his immediate appointment. The field of his labors will probably be Central America.

The Institute has now three important publications in the press. The Report of the Chairman of the Managing Committee of the School in Athens includes an account of the first of these, the work, in two large quarto volumes, to be entitled *The Argive Heraeum*, and to be published jointly by the Institute and the School.

The *Investigations at Assos*, in Five Parts, approaches completion. Mr. Bacon's drawings for the plates are all finished, the corresponding letter-press has been written, and the contracts for the manufacture of the work have been drawn. The Committee in charge hopes to send the first Part to subscribers shortly.

This Committee reported to the Council at its last annual meeting as follows :

The Committee authorized by vote of the Council on May 14, 1898, consists of C. E. Norton, Chairman, John Williams White, and Francis H. Bacon. William Fenwick Harris undertook the duties of Treasurer. The Execu-

tive Committee of the Council unanimously approved a plan, submitted by the Committee in the autumn of 1900, for securing subscriptions, and committed to them, if the plan were successful, the determination of the best mode of publication, the contracts to be signed by the President of the Institute. The members of the Committee and the Treasurer, by means of a general letter which was sent by them, with personal notes, to their friends and acquaintances, obtained 98 subscriptions in the course of the winter. In the spring of the present year the Treasurer of the Committee sent the general letter, to which the names of the subscribers were now attached, to about seven thousand persons, including all members of the Institute. The subscriptions now number 197, and subscriptions have been paid in to the amount of \$1355. Additional subscriptions will be solicited, and the Committee expect to publish the work in five sections, each containing twenty plates, with letter-press, in large folio size, 21 × 14 inches. The Committee desires to express its gratitude to Mr. Harris for the skill and vigor with which he has prosecuted the undertaking.

In 1899 an invitation was extended to the British Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies to join the Institute in the publication in facsimile of one of the two oldest manuscripts of Aristophanes. This invitation was accepted and the Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies appointed as its Committee to take charge of the undertaking its President, Sir Richard Jebb, Dr. F. G. Kenyon, and Mr. George Macmillan. The Institute appointed its President as its representative. The joint Committee after deliberation and after consultation with other scholars determined, if permission could be obtained, to reproduce the celebrated manuscript of Aristophanes in St. Mark's Library in Venice, technically known as *Codex Marcianus Graecus* 474, once a part of the library of Cardinal Bessarion. The government of His Majesty, the King of Italy, granted the desired permission, and the Librarian of St. Mark's, Dr. S. Marpurgo, with great kindness and courtesy, in all ways furthered the undertaking. The negatives were made by Bertani in Venice, and are now in the keeping of the Clarendon Press in Oxford, who will manufacture the collotype impressions. A prospectus, with a specimen page, was issued in June, 1901, from which the following announcement is extracted :

The *Codex Venetus* of Aristophanes contains 172 leaves (344 pages), measuring 285 × 215<sup>m</sup>/<sub>m</sub> (11¼ × 8½ in.), and is written in a cursive hand,

which is generally assigned to the twelfth century. Slightly inferior to the *Ravennas* in age, and containing only seven plays (*Plutus*, *Clouds*, *Frogs*, *Knights*, *Birds*, *Peace*, and *Wasps*), instead of the full eleven, it is held by many scholars to be superior in the character of its text and in the importance of the scholia which fill the margins of its pages. Moreover, while the scholia of the *Ravennas* have been fully transcribed and published, those of the *Venetus* have hitherto been only very imperfectly accessible to scholars. Eventually it is to be hoped that both the MSS., which are our principal authorities for the text of Aristophanes, will be published in Facsimile, and so secured against the risk of destruction; but there can be no doubt that the publication of the *Venetus* is the more urgently needed of the two, and will be cordially welcomed by students of the great comic poet.

As long ago as 1883 the Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies produced in Facsimile 100 copies of the *Laurentian Codex* of Sophocles, which was issued to subscribers at the price of \$30.00. In the course of a few years the whole edition was disposed of, and, judging by the inquiries that are still made, it seems probable that a larger issue would have found purchasers. Of the Facsimile of the *Codex Venetus* of Aristophanes it is proposed to issue 200 copies; and although it is larger than the Sophocles MS., the processes of reproduction have so far diminished in cost during the last ten years, that it is found possible to offer the Aristophanes Facsimile, on paper of the same size ( $15\frac{1}{4} \times 11$  in.) and quality as the present Prospectus, to subscribers at the same price of \$30.00 per copy in Portfolio, or \$31.50 bound in half-morocco.

Subscribers' names will be received by Mr. JAMES H. HYDE (120 Broadway, New York, N.Y.), Treasurer of the Archaeological Institute of America; and by Mr. GEORGE A. MACMILLAN (St. Martin's Street, London, W.C.), Hon. Sec. of the Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies. A Form of Subscription will be sent on application.

The publication of this manuscript in facsimile will greatly promote the study of Greek Comedy, and its announcement has been warmly welcomed by scholars in many countries.

This is, perhaps, not just the book with which the general reader will care to while away a leisure hour; but it is highly desirable, in the interest of Greek scholarship in America, that copies of it should be placed, either by direct subscription or through the generosity of friends, in the libraries of all American Universities that offer or purpose to offer graduate instruction in the Ancient Classics.

For the COUNCIL,

JOHN WILLIAMS WHITE, *President*.